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The absence of a bibliography and of all but the most scant citations of sources in the foot-notes, is in keeping with the popular character of the work. An appendix contains a chronological list of Catholic missionaries to the Kaskaskias (1670-1798), a similar list of Catholic missionaries and curés at Detroit (1704-1798), and the naturalization papers of Richard in English and French. At the end of the book is an alphabetical list of names, but there is not a general index.

The sketch of Sébastien Rasle is frankly polemical, as the title, "La Mémoire du P. Rasle Vengée" would suggest. Of the four chapters, chapter II. alone is given to Rasle's life and work. The object of criticism in the remaining chapters is James Phinney Baxter's *The Pioneers of New France in New England*, in which that author questions the authority of Charlevoix, who is the principal source of information about Rasle. The method is that of producing counter-weighting opinions of other historians. In chapter III. a letter is introduced written by Bishop Fenwick in 1833 attributing the Indian murder of Rasle at Norridgewock in 1724 to instigation of the English, who are said to have subsequently sought to besmirch the memory of the missionary in order to justify their action. The author has made his case quite as convincing as this method permits.

On the whole this little book is a welcome popular presentation and hints that the author is capable of giving us scholarly biographies of these men.

GEORGE NEWMAN FULLER.

*Historia de Chile durante los Gobiernos de García Ramón, Merlo de la Fuente y Jaraquemada* (Continuación de los seis Años de la Historia de Chile). Por CRESCENTE ERRÁZURIZ (Fray Raymundo Errázuriz), Correspondiente de la Academia Española. In two volumes. (Santiago de Chile: Imprenta Cervantes. 1908. Pp. xiv, 379; 383.)

THE purpose of the author is to place in a clear light the characters and customs of the period from 1605 to 1612 by portraying the minute transactions, not usually found in a general history.

The narrative commences with the appointment in 1605 of García Ramón to the governor-generalship of Chile. He replaced Alonso de Rivera, who in spite of his excellent handling of a difficult situation had incurred official displeasure. Ramón was given a large army and was well supported by the *encomenderos* whose favor he had won in his previous administration. He was unequal to his task and, after five years of fruitless warfare, died from a wound received in battle. His successor Merlo de la Fuente, although hated by all, was successful in several campaigns against the Araucanians. The new governor-general, Juan Jaraquemada, took office in January, 1611. He was quite the opposite of Fuente, excessively prudent and dilatory. It was only

natural then that the reappointment of Rivera in 1612 should have caused general rejoicing.

This was brought about by Luis de Valdivia, a Jesuit priest, who held the opinion shared by most churchmen of that period that the right to demand personal service from the Indians was the chief cause of the continual strife in Chile. Accordingly in 1605 he went with Ramón to aid him in abolishing this institution. He was powerless, however, against the representations made to Ramón by the *encomenderos*, gave it up, and returned to Lima. Here he soon imbibed the ideas of Juan de Villela as to the desirability of adopting a policy of defensive warfare in Chile. This plan so impressed the new viceroy, the Marqués de Montes Claros, that he sent Valdivia to Spain to present the matter to the king and the Council of the Indies. The Jesuit won his point and further secured the appointment of Rivera as governor-general of Chile on the plea that he was the man best fitted to put these plans in operation. The narrative concludes with Rivera's installation in office.

These two volumes will be more valuable to the student of social conditions than to the student of history. The mere relation of facts is fully as well done by Claudio Gay and even better by Diego Barras Arana in their general histories of this period. Errázuriz, on the other hand, gives a full account of the life of the Spanish colonists at this time, portrays the difficulties under which the early settlers labored, such as floods and Indian attacks, and describes the festivals held in honor of new officials and on state occasions.

He depicts the hard life of the Spanish soldier in the following words:

A más de cargar al soldado español á subido precio la carne y el trigo y las medicinas, también se les ponía á cuenta de su sueldo la cuerda que usaban para dar fuego á mosquetes y arcabuces y la pólvora y el plomo para las balas con que combatían al enemigo; de consiguiente, el soldado hacía tanto mejor negocio cuanto menos usaba de sus armas de fuego (I. 226).

The importance of the *Audiencia* in the civic life of colonial Chile is shown in his description of the installation ceremony, in which he says:

Se necesitaban, entre otras cosas, un palio; cuatro ó cinco bandas de tafetán de diversos colores y bordados; varios paños de seda, tapetes y bufetes; una corona de plata dorada con piedras engastadas á la redonda; gualdrapa y guarniciones de terciopelo negro para el caballo que había de tener la honra de llevar el Real Sello en la solemne procesión; dos cojines de terciopelo carmesí (II. 8).

The interest of the narrative would have been heightened had the author related the peculiar circumstances which lead to Rivera's replacement by Ramón and whether Valdivia was finally successful in his efforts to establish a war for defense only. The points in which the author disagrees with Barras Arana, Molina, and Gay are only minor ones, as, *e. g.*, the ultimate desire which led Valdivia to undertake such a work, whether his mission to Chile was a secret one, and whether Ramón knew why Valdivia had been sent to Spain.

OSGOOD HARDY.